

CURING CANCER WITH RADIUM

EFFECTIVE IN CASES WHERE X-RAYS FAILED.

Demand for the New Element at \$15,000 an Ounce Far Exceeds the Supply—Never Will Be Abundant—Some of the Uses to Which It May Be Put.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, July 18.—A writer in the Times to-day has an interesting article dealing with the practical uses to which radium can and may be put. He laments the fact that there is no sign that the chemical industry in England has yet awakened to these possibilities. In Germany and France radium is being successfully produced on a manufacturing scale. The demand at \$15,000 an ounce is far in excess of the supply, whereas in England it is neither being produced nor its manufacture attempted.

Some of the most hopeful and most important uses of radium are in the field of medicine. Physicians and doctors complain of the impossibility of regulating the character of X-rays so as to repeat with certainty any desired result. Radium gives a beautifully consistent and uniform supply of rays. Instead of the cumbersome focus tube, nearly as large as a football, and the manifold expensive items of the X-ray outfit, a glass tube, somewhat smaller than a toothpick and containing from one-tenth to one-fifth of a grain of radium, has already been successfully employed in cases of cancer, since the little tube can be inserted in cavities no larger than the nostril.

In a great many cases in which was impossible to treat with X-rays, radium has been readily employed, as is shown by the following case at Charing Cross Hospital. A rodent cancer of the nose which had recurred after an operation and had been unsuccessfully treated by the X-rays was subjected to a short exposure of radium. Four exposures, aggregating about an hour, were given at intervals of a few days. In three weeks the diseased part was healing well, and in six weeks after two further exposures the cancer disappeared completely without leaving any visible scar. Similar success in treating an otherwise incurable cancer was reported from Vienna last week.

The fact that radium inclosed in a lead box an inch thick and brought near a person in a dark room causes the same feeling as a flash of light on the retina, even when the eyelids are tightly closed, and that the same sensation is experienced by the blind, is attracting the serious attention of medical men, and the successful treatment of many other diseases than cancer may be confidently expected in the near future.

The great problem of the application of radium for illuminating purposes belongs to another class, that is, it would be perfectly practicable if the supply of radium was somewhat more abundant than at present. A small fraction of an ounce of radium properly employed would probably prove to be a good light sufficient for several rooms, and in the future, in the present century, need never require renewal. As a grain of radium throws forth from ten to a hundred million protons per second, the light available from a grain would probably equal several candle power.

Other conceivable applications of radium to supply other forms of energy besides light belong to still another class, so far as can be seen at present, and will only become applicable if the available supply of radium is increased beyond what seems just now possible, for it cannot be expected that such a very radio-active element will ever become very abundant. Radio-active elements are spontaneously breaking up, and the small quantities of radium which are found in uranium minerals from which it is extracted must be regarded as the amount that has survived the disintegrating process which has probably extended through the geological epochs of time. It is therefore not to be expected that a much more abundant source than pitchblende, which probably does not contain more than 1-10,000 per cent. of radium will be found.

Still another class covers the possibilities of radio-activity which are awaiting further steps of scientific knowledge before they can be materialized. The most striking fact of radio-activity is its unalterability. Radium contains an immense reservoir of energy, sufficient to maintain its continuous power for millions of years; centuries, but all attempts to increase its activity or make it supply its energy at a faster rate have signally failed. If it were possible to accomplish this and to concentrate the output of energy which is now being dissipated over several centuries into the space of a few days or weeks, there is not the least doubt of the result. Prof. Rutherford, from his experiments and those of Dr. Curie, has calculated the energy stored up in one grain of radium as being sufficient to raise 500 tons a mile high. An ounce, therefore, would suffice to drive a 50-horse-power motor around the world at the rate of 30 miles an hour.

The possibility of being able in the future to control and store the energy of radium and to liberate it for use as required at any desired rate is the most interesting feature of radio-activity at the present time. If it were ever possible to do this with radium, it would almost certainly be so for uranium, and thorium, which can be produced by the ton and probably contain no less stored energy than radium, but evolve it at a vastly slower rate.

Our fathers pined themselves in speculation as to what would become of us when the world's coal supply was exhausted. A single step of science is all that is needed for that problem to be answered in a manner beyond the dreams even of the scientific novelist, but it must be confessed that science holds out scanty prospects of its fulfillment.

ETHEL BARRYMORE'S NEW PLAY.

Will Appear Next Season in "Cousin Kate" by H. H. Davis.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, July 18.—Ethel Barrymore will appear in America next season in H. H. Davis's "Cousin Kate." This will probably be her last season in the United States for some time. Mr. Frohman having arranged for her to appear in London for an indefinite period after that.

Mme. Réjane has accepted a new play by Henri Batallier, who dramatized Count Tolstoy's "Resurrection." Mr. Frohman has secured the American rights for the play.

Cuba's Trade Increases.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

HAVANA, July 18.—During the first three months of 1903 the exports from Cuba amounted to \$18,322,830, as compared with \$13,461,000 in 1902. The increase was due chiefly to \$4,000,000 more in exports of sugar. During the same period Cuba's imports reached \$17,343,433, as compared with \$16,250,447 in the same period last year. This included gold imports. The increase was principally due to the imports of coined gold and silver, which amounted to \$1,400,000.

TRIBUTES TO WHISTLER.

Artists Say He Will Be Ranked Among the Great Masters.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, July 18.—English obituary notices of James McNeill Whistler, who died yesterday, acclaim him as one of the masters, while artists declare that he will in years to come be ranked among the great masters. The afternoon papers naturally went to sleep with stories about him, though nothing new has really appeared. The most recent typical piece of Whistlerian published was a letter sent to THE SUN. In this communication Mr. Whistler apologized to the American Hanging Committee for giving them occasion for thought in the matter of placing his pictures in a gallery in New York.

The following story, though it cannot rank with the best, has the merit of not having been hitherto published. Whistler recently showed his Scotch artist neighbor, Mr. A. Walton, over his bronze-domed house in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. "Beautiful," said Walton. "But rather Buntliney," said Whistler, "and it has involved me in another lawsuit. Builders are working on the adjoining plot and the noise of the hammers, etc., prevent me from working. I am an old man and have no time to lose. I wrote a protest to the landlord. He said the blame on the woman who was building the house. I wrote to the lady and she blamed the landlord. I am now taking proceedings against the landlord. You see, art is my pastime and litigation my serious pursuit. It works for good. It pays my lawyers, it advertises my landlord, and it amuses me."

EAT COFFEE JELLY.

The "Lancet's" Advice to Persons Who Do Not Like the Hot Infusion.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, July 18.—Though coffee is little used for breakfast as compared with tea in this country, it is very commonly drunk after dinner, a custom which the *Lancet* says is "justified, especially when wine drinking accompanies the meal, for coffee is an antidote to alcohol. On the other hand, a cup of hot coffee disagrees with many, and the dyspeptic must eschew hot strong coffee as well as tea."

"But it is often forgotten that coffee can be taken in other ways, and in none better than in the form of jelly. Coffee jelly after dinner is every bit as good as the hot infusion, while free from some of the drawbacks of the latter. Coffee, unlike alcohol, diminishes organic waste and rouses muscular energy without the collapse which follows alcoholic imbibition, and the gelatin in the form of jelly is cooling, assuages the thirst and has a tendency to absorb any excessive acidity of the stomach. Gelatin saves the digestive process, such as albumen; in short, is an excellent substitute for coffee in liquid form, but it is not a good thing to make the infusion that the quantity of coffee in the jelly should not be stinted."

CUBAN CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

Postal Treaty With the United States Is Approved.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
HAVANA, July 18.—The Cuban Congress adjourned to-night. A bill was passed appropriating \$150,000 for the erection of a building for the House of Representatives and \$50,000 to cover the expense of plans and specifications. The Senate approved a bill for a postal treaty with the United States and another one providing that Cuba should enter the international postal union. The House approved the amendments made by the Senate to the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to go to the United States and Europe and make inquiries in regard to raising a loan of \$35,000,000 for the payment of the Cuban soldiers who served in the war against Spain. The House appropriated \$15,000 for the expenses of this commission. The Senate reduced the cost to \$1,500 and provided that President Palma should have the right of appointing the members of the commission.

CZAR WILL HEAR OUR PLEA.

News of the Jewish Petition Will Get to Him.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, July 18.—The Times, while admitting that Russia's position in refusing the Kishineff petition from the United States is technically consistent and irrefragable, thinks that it will not tend to cement the world's strength of Russia's alliance. It is therefore not to be expected that a much more abundant source than pitchblende, which probably does not contain more than 1-10,000 per cent. of radium will be found.

WANTS COREAN PORT OPEN.

Britain Requests That W-ji Be Opened to Foreign Trade.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
YOKOHAMA, July 18.—The British representative at Seoul has requested the Korean Government to open the port of W-ji, on the border of that country and China, to foreign commerce. It is believed that Korea favors the project.

Fair Case Witnesses Released.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, July 18.—M. Maura and M. Mas, the two men who were arrested the other day on the charge of giving false testimony in the Fair will case by testifying that they were on the scene when Mr. and Mrs. Fair were killed in the automobile accident, and that the husband died first, have been released provisionally. There is a rumor that the relatives of the late Charles L. Fair will withdraw the complaint against the men, but this cannot be confirmed.

Knapserchen.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, July 18.—The latest addition to the German language is the word *Knapserchen*, meaning a little thing that can be nibbled. This is the word that has just taken the place of the old German word *Knäuel* for the best translation of the noun cake.

New Screw Propeller.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ASTORIA, July 18.—The Belgian inventor Carls has just constructed a new screw propeller that can be stopped and reversed instantly. Steamships and other water craft fitted with this invention obey it immediately without any injury to their shafts. The first trials of the propeller have proved very successful.

Enlight for Australia's Capital.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 18.—The Melbourne which was appointed to consider the choice of a federal capital for the Australian Commonwealth has made a recommendation in favor of the city of Melbourne, a small town in New South Wales.

STRICT RULE NOW FOR BOERS.

BRITAIN'S CONCILIATION POLICY A FAILURE.

Garrison of 25,000 Men to Be Established in the Country—Experiment of the Transvaal as a Colony for the Boers. Botha Makes a Vigorous Protest.
SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, July 18.—The announcement in Parliament this week of future military arrangements for South Africa, coupled with Gen. Botha's manifesto denouncing the present Chamberlain-Milner system of government there as despotic, marks a new stage in handling England's greatest colonial problem.

There is no doubt the intention is to govern the Transvaal as a colony in the strictest sense of the term, that is to say, solely by officials appointed from England, backed by a large permanent military garrison. The tentative schemes mentioned by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, during his South African tour, of advisory councils on which elected Boer delegates would sit have been abandoned. This practical application of the so-called conciliation tactics in the resettlement of the country.

It is significant that Secretary of State for War, Lord Kitchener, in his military statement, made the point that South Africa would be convenient territory for reinforcing the army in India. The case of the troops, that it would afford suitable grounds for the health and training of troops for the class of work the Indian army might be called on to do.

Of the 25,000 British regular troops who will henceforth constitute the military peace footing in South Africa, an unusual proportion will be of garrison regiments, that is to say, retrained men, who are married and of whom and their families a large sum of money will be spent in preparing house accommodations. They are selected for a political purpose, in the hope that they will become a permanent loyalist population and will help to counterbalance the deep distrust the Boers have of the British Government, which, it is notorious, has not been overcome. The Government has decided to pay \$7,500,000 yearly as an additional cost for this garrison, that is to say, that much more than what it would be if the same number of troops were left in England.

The necessity for this outlay and the open abandonment of even an experiment at elective autonomy have revived the discussion of the personality and policy of Lord Milner, Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River colonies and High Commissioner of South Africa. Even from the Conservative press there have been frequent protests against his filling responsible places, such as resident magistrates and repatriation commissioners, by young Oxford graduates without the experience of men of affairs. Even the *Jingo Daily Mail* has taken this standpoint. Its Johannesburg correspondent maintains that Lord Milner's selection of officeholders has alienated the generally of the British community there that everyone expresses the hope that he will not return from his coming holiday in Europe.

The letter of the former Boer Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Louis Botha, in which he described Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's tour as a dismal failure and the present régime in South Africa as a "disaster," has been widely quoted. It has been said that it has angered a section of the Conservative press of England and the leading Government organ, the *Standard*, calls for his deportation from South Africa, and says he should be made to live abroad like Mr. Kruger.

The Continental press gives prominence to Gen. Botha's manifesto, which it regards as justifying the profound dislike in Mr. Chamberlain's entire South African policy. The *Hanfsblad*, the leading paper of Amsterdam, regards Gen. Botha's attitude as of the deepest importance. It recalls the fact that he was the first to assume a strictly loyal attitude after the Vereeniging peace treaty. He risked his own popularity by counselling the Government to accept the terms of the peace. When Gen. Christian De Wet closed his fists in his pockets, Gen. Botha accepted the situation philosophically. Now he appears with protests that prove that even the most modest of the Boers' expectations have not been fulfilled.

The truth and deliberateness of his charges of the narrowness and lack of understanding shown by Lord Milner's Government are held to be attested by the admission that the Boer farmers are not wasting their time in agitation, but are devoting all their attention to rebuilding their homes and repairing their farms. What he objects to is autocratic despotism, even if honest, where formerly white men had self-government.

Gen. Botha will sail for Europe next week. The nature of his mission is a matter of conjecture, but it is reported and credited that he will stand as a candidate for the English Parliament as a Liberal, in hope of maintaining his countrymen's claims from a place where he can reach the greatest audience—the floor of the House of Commons.

Steamer Burns; Sixty Lives Lost.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—The Russian steamer Peter has been burned on the Volga River. Sixty lives were lost.

WORKED FREE FOR GIRLS' HAND.

But Quit When He Found Out That She Had Another Sweetheart.

ROCHESTER, July 18.—The story of Jacob and Leah, with variations, was told by Louis Estall, a Canadian, to-day. He fell in love with Herman F. Enrich's pretty daughter and consented to work on Enrich's farm in Hamlin gratis if Enrich would give him his daughter's hand. Estall has worked since early in the spring without a cent in wages, except enough to buy tobacco.

Last Sunday Estall was thought to have gone to church, but instead he lay in wait, fearing that he was not alone in the affection of the girl, and making up his mind to leave her. He saw a young man who was a neighboring farm come to the house and ask the girl out for a ride. He heard his name spoken of slightly, and their laughter as they drove out of the yard. Then he went to Enrich, complained that he was getting the worst of the contract, and demanded that he be paid. The farmer laughed, and said Estall was the one to blame, as he had not wooed the girl gently enough. Estall left in a huff.

He is now looking for a woman to do in the matter, but he will bring a motion picture for loss of the girl's affections in which he will demand \$2,000 in damages.

Col. Astor and Mrs. Astor in Newport.

Newport, R. I., July 18.—Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor arrived at Newport this morning from their place on the Hudson in their yacht *Nourmahd*. They were driven on to the Hammeysville villa, Friedheim, which they rented for the season.

ENGLISH TENNIS LAURELS.

Details of the Tourney and How the Dohertys Regained the Championship.

Full reports of the All-England championship lawn tennis tournament, held at Wimbledon this side of the ocean, and which will be doubly interesting to Americans this season because of the presence at Wimbledon of Clarence Hobart and the three British players who will figure so in America this season in the international matches and at Newport. Capt. Collins and Mahony are due in New York on the Oceanic next Tuesday, while the Dohertys were on the Campania, which came over last week.

There were forty-two entries for the singles at Wimbledon this season. This list included nearly all of the crack players abroad, although there were a few notable absenteees, including R. F. Doherty, Dr. J. P. and G. W. Hillyard. Among those who were entered were many known over here, including Clarence Hobart, once winner of the Newport all-comers, A. W. Gore, who captured the challenging team of 1900; H. S. Mahony, who came to America in 1893 and 1897 on visiting teams, and Reginald Williams, who was one of the high-jumpers on the team of English athletes beaten over here in 1895.

Hobart disposed of E. S. Franklin in the first round by 5-7, 6-2, 6-0, 6-0, but went down before G. A. Caridia in the second by 6-8, 6-2, 6-1. Caridia also beat F. W. Payne, another clever second-class English player, in the next round, and then E. S. Salmon, only to lose in the semi-finals to M. J. G. Ritchie by three sets to one. This defeat made Hobart eligible for the All-England Plate, which corresponds to our American consolation events, and is open to all players beaten in the first and second rounds. In the second round the American beat Crawley, 6-2, 6-2, and McNair, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5, reaching the finals, but then being beaten in straight sets by A. W. Gore, 6-1, 6-1.

Gore, who came out in the first round, and Gore, once champion of England, went down in straight sets, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3, to S. H. Smith in the second round. Mahony earned his way through two rounds rather easily, then met Smith, and was unable to get a set from him, the score being 6-3, 6-4, 7-5. The fourth round narrowed the field down to Frank Riskey, S. H. Green, E. S. Salmon, and M. J. G. Ritchie. In the semi-finals Riskey beat Smith in a magnificent match by 7-5, 6-3, 7-9, 6-9, and Ritchie beat Caridia by 6-0, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4. The final produced a desperate match between Riskey and Ritchie, and the last set carried the spectators fairly off their feet. Riskey finally winning by 1-6, 6-3, 8-6, 7-5.

The challenge round for the All-England championship was between Frank Riskey and S. H. Green, and the match was a very close one. The older brother stayed out of the singles again because he thought his brother was strong enough to win the honor of the championship in this event, and he was not disappointed. Riskey put up a good game in the first set, forcing the play to 7-5, but after that he was beaten by 6-8, 6-4, 6-3, 6-0. The challenge round for the second year, and it is probable that he will play in the singles in America next month for the Davis international tennis championship.

The doubles furnished a clean-cut victory for the Doherty brothers. Before last year's Dohertys had held the English championship for thirteen months, but in this event, and he was not disappointed. Riskey put up a good game in the first set, forcing the play to 7-5, but after that he was beaten by 6-8, 6-4, 6-3, 6-0. The challenge round for the second year, and it is probable that he will play in the singles in America next month for the Davis international tennis championship.

Hobart, the American, was paired with R. F. Doherty, and they played a very close match. Hobart won their first match easily from Orme and Hawes, but went down in the next round to Eaves and Riskey. The Dohertys had two bloodless victories over weak teams and then beat Eaves and Riskey in the semi-finals with surprising ease.

In the meantime, Mahony and Ritchie had worked their way into the finals also, and here they put up a good fight against the Dohertys for one set, holding them off to 8-6, but never had a chance after that set, the final score being 8-6, 6-2, 6-0. Full details of the match will be given in the next issue of the *Sun*.

It was just after this tournament was completed that the Dohertys and Riskey were called to come to America for the challenge match on the 22nd of July. The Dohertys had two bloodless victories over weak teams and then beat Eaves and Riskey in the semi-finals with surprising ease.

The official declaration did not have to be made until last Tuesday, however, and in the meantime business complications had arisen that prevented his leaving England. A hurried search was made for a substitute and Mahony Green was selected. Among Americans who knew the situation best it is not thought probable that Mahony will play here in the international. It has probably been decided to let Mahony play in the Dohertys should be left or exhausted from the first two days' play. If Mahony were to be in the international singles, however, the chances of the American team would be much brightened, for he was easily beaten here the last time (1897) he came over here, and he is a very good player. He is believed to have gone back somewhat. With the Dohertys in both hands, it will be a different and harder proposition.

VOODOO TRANCE INEFFECTIVE.

Negro Preacher Has a Medium Arrested for Not Bringing His Wife Back.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—The Rev. William Dickson, pastor of a negro Baptist Church in this city, appeared before the City Criminal Court to-day and had Mrs. Bertha Bernard, a negro voodoo doctor, arrested for obtaining money under false pretences. Dickson's wife left him some time ago, going to Alabama. The minister wanted her back again and appealed to the voodoo, who carries on the profession of bringing sweethearts together and reconciling husbands and wives, with or without love powders.

The fact that Mrs. Dickson was in Alabama made no difference with her, for she thought that the voodoo was a powerful communication with the missing wife. After having spent a good deal of money with the voodoo, and not getting his wife back, he was determined to try the power to bring back lost sweethearts, and had her arrested.

The Judge did not know what to do in the matter, but he will bring a motion picture for loss of the girl's affections in which he will demand \$2,000 in damages.

Gossip of the Ring.

A Reader, New York, He was born in Baltimore, on Nov. 25, 1858, and is 44 years old.

He is now looking for a woman to do in the matter, but he will bring a motion picture for loss of the girl's affections in which he will demand \$2,000 in damages.

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Brewery Plant Damaged \$100,000 by Fire.

Buffalo, July 18.—The brewing and malting plant of Henry C. Motzart, at West Mohawk and Morgan streets, was damaged to the extent of about \$100,000 by fire at 4 o'clock this morning.

The fire started in a room on the second floor of the building which had not been used since last May. The building and contents were fully insured.

TALE OF BURIED TREASURE.

CAPT. WALKER TELLS OF SILVER ON PALMYRA ISLAND.

Wants Some One to Fit Out an Expedition and Go After the Money—Was Buried There by the Crew of a Wrecked Spanish Ship—Lone Survivor Told the Story.

HONOLULU, July 8.—Buried somewhere beneath the sands of Palmyra Island, off the coast of South America, is a fortune awaiting the man who wants to go after it. Capt. F. D. Walker, a retired sea captain of Honolulu, says he knows the location of a million and a half of Spanish pesos in bar silver, and, contrary to the custom of the usual possessors of such secrets he is willing to share it with all the world. Walker is an old man and he wants some one to go after the silver before it is too late. He has maps showing the exact location of the treasure, which he has made public without any conditions. Walker is out of a job at present, and it is probably his wish that he be placed at the head of the expedition which he hopes to organize to hunt for the buried silver.

Walker's story of the lost treasure is romantic. He says he obtained it from an old sailor who was the death bed attendant of the last of the survivors of the ship's crew that buried the silver. Whether the money is there or not, Walker's story is interesting.

In the year 1816 the Spanish ship *Esperanza* sailed from Peru with a cargo of bullion for the Spanish East Indies, says he. "The silver bullion was valued at a million and a half pesos, and the ship also carried gold of the same value. The fourth day after leaving Peru the ship was attacked by an independent cruiser and captured. The engagement was severe on both sides, and the cruiser had to be abandoned, the crew taking possession of the *Esperanza*. Her course was then changed toward Mexico, the crew of the Spanish vessel joining the pirates. On the fourth day after leaving Peru the ship was attacked by an independent cruiser and captured. The engagement was severe on both sides, and the cruiser had to be abandoned, the crew taking possession of the *Esperanza*. Her course was then changed toward Mexico, the crew of the Spanish vessel joining the pirates. On the fourth day after leaving Peru the ship was attacked by an independent cruiser and captured. 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